

Fourth Quarter Report

1 Hūrae - 30 Hepetema 2019



KAORAS KITAI SKATAI KITAI KIUA KIUTA A bountiful ocean will sustain us

Summary

This briefing for Iwi provides an overview of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work against the 2018/19 Annual Plan and covers the period 1 Hūrae 2019 to 30 Hepetema 2019.

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Karakia



Poua ki runga

Poua ki raro

Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō papa

Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō rangi

E rongo he aio

Tēnā tawhito pou ka tū

E kore e uea

E kore e unuhia

E kore e hinga

E kore e wharara

Tēnei te pou ka tū, e hai!

Executive summary

Tēnā koutou katoa,

This is Te Ohu Kaimoana's fourth quarterly (Q4) report to Iwi against the 2018/19 Annual Plan and covers the period 1 July to 30 September 2019.

The key strategies and work streams identified for the year are:

- 1. Maintaining and growing positive relationships with Iwi and key stakeholders;
- 2. Reorganising Te Ohu Kaimoana's capacity for the future;
- 3. Developing and responding to initiatives to protect and enhance Māori fisheries rights; and
- 4. Completing statutory duties.

As with our previous quarterly reports, this report has been developed to give more regular insight into the work the organisation undertakes on behalf of Mandated Iwi Organisations.

For the fourth quarter of the 2018/19 year, Te Ohu Kaimoana delivered its services within budget of the 2018/19 Annual Plan at a cost of \$1,434,279 against a budget of \$1,443,443 – a \$9,164 variance.

As always, we welcome your feedback on the structure and content of our reporting.

Noho ora mai rā,

Dion Tuuta

Te Mātārae

Te Ohu Kaimoana



October 19/20 Sustainability Round

A key focus for us in the fourth quarter of the year was on working with Iwi to understand the implications arising from changes in fish stock abundance and preparing advice on fisheries management settings. This primarily involved responding to proposals developed by Fisheries New Zealand.

Our response to those proposals was shaped by the collective aspirations and views expressed by Iwi at several targeted hui about the stocks under review, including kina, hoki, pāua in the Chatham Islands and tarakihi.

The Minister has since released his decisions on the proposals. Of note is that:

- The Minister's decision to increase the TACC in SKI7 would have triggered 28N rights in the fishery. We responded by filing legal action and have since gained an interim order to prevent the proposed TACC increase.
- The Minister accepted the Eastern Tarakihi Management Strategy and Rebuild Plan in his decisions for this year's sustainability rounds. The Minister supplemented this with a 10% reduction to the TACC, but decided against a proposed 50% cut. The decision promotes a collaborative management approach for the fishery.
- The Minister's decisions not to increase the TACC for SUR1 and to endorse shelving in the Chatham Island Pāua fisheries plan aligned with Iwi views. There is strong Māori involvement in these fisheries, and we are supportive of the Iwi and industry-led initiatives to manage these fisheries.
- The Minister chose not to endorse the Deepwater Group's plan for the industry to limit the catch of HOK1 through the voluntary shelving of 35,000 t of ACE every year for three years. Instead, and while acknowledging the shelving successfully undertaken by quota owners during 2018-19, the Minister decided to decrease the TACC by 35,000t. The Minister remains hopeful that other equally important elements of the industry package (requiring sophisticated spatial management) will still be implemented under the industry plan.



Hector's and Maui dolphin Threat Management Plan

In August we responded to the proposal from Fisheries New Zealand and the Department of Conservation to update the Hector's and Maui dolphin Threat Management Plan. Final decisions on the Plan have yet to be made.

The 2007 version of the Plan implemented 15000 and 8000 square kilometres of set net and trawl exclusion respectively. These measures effectively reduced fisheries risk to negligible levels. Despite this the options provided in the new document did not provide meaningful conservation benefits for the dolphins: they were heavily focussed on fisheries exclusion areas despite the relatively low threat posed by fisheries.

The result could have devasting effects on fishing communities across the West Coast of Te Ika a Māui and the East, North and South Coasts of Te Wai Pounamu. The consultation document failed to analyse or communicate these detrimental effects in any detail.

In our view the options proposed to reduce fisheries risk go beyond the requirements of the Fisheries Act. We have advised the Minister that the best way to further reduce the residual risk of fishing would be for fishers to develop their own strategy.



An inevitable consequence of the proposals to ban certain harvesting methods will be to undermine the ability of lwi Maori in affected areas to enjoy the benefits of their traditional relationship with various fish species. This will have consequent effects on Maori customary practices and commercial fishing. Further spatial restrictions will almost entirely curtail Māori access to customary fisheries through either the Pātaka system or through authorisations issued by kaitiaki.

Our assessment is that the threat with the single biggest impact on dolphin populations is the viral cat disease toxoplasmosis. This is just one of many threats that originates on land and gets into the marine environment through waterways. Although land-based threats were identified in the 2007 version of the Threat Management Plan, there has been no direct action to mitigate their impacts on dolphins.

After 12 years of inaction we do not agree that the focus on mitigation should be placed on fishing. We support a holistic approach to restore degraded habitat and restore health to Tangaroa.

We are continuing to work alongside industry and Fisheries New Zealand to develop a strategy to further reduce fisheries risk while retaining access to fisheries.

Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

Kirsty Woods and Te Taiawatea Moko-Mead from Te Ohu Kaimoana joined the New Zealand delegation as non-official members at the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Conference of Marine Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction with support from Seafood New Zealand. The conference was held at the United Nations Head Quarters, New York from 19 – 30th August.

The key areas negotiated, agreed by the General Assembly, include:

- Marine genetic resources (MGRs), including questions on the sharing of benefits and intellectual property;
- Definitions and measures of area-based management tools (ABMTs), including marine protected areas (MPAs);
- Environmental impact assessment (EIAs);
- Capacity building and the transfer of marine technology (CB&TT);

Other overarching principles including the inclusion and recognition of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities and the establishment and/or strengthening of bodies to support the implementation of the instrument.

As non-official members of the New Zealand delegation, our staff used the time to understand how international negotiations such as these operate, identify key areas of tension, evaluate the range of positions put forward and how we might more effectively advise the New Zealand position as the negotiations move to their final stages. As a starting point we were able to provide advice on strengthening the references to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the sort of processes that will be needed to ensure indigenous peoples and local communities can participate in decision-making.

During their travels our staff also met with the Chief of the UN Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Chandra Roy-Henriksen, and Mira Kleist to discuss global indigenous issues. They were later invited to present the journey of Māori through the Māori Fisheries Settlement to UN Secretariat staff.









Financial performance against plan



The following table summarises each area of work identified in the 2018/19 annual plan, by comparing actual to budgeted expenses for quarter four.

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019 Goals and Objectives	Quarter 4 (1 July - 30 September 2019)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Variance
Fisheries Allocation	127,035	175,648	48,613
Fisheries Policy	352,170	351,685	(485)
Aquaculture Allocation	135,879	216,212	80,333
Aquaculture Policy	32,460	32,979	519
Maori Fisheries Act Review	11,314	29,476	18,162
Governance Services	149,829	160,874	11,045
Management Services/Relationships	625,592	476,569	(149,023)
TOTAL	1,434,279	1,443,443	9,164

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019	Year to date		
Goals and Objectives			
Areas	Actual	Budget	Variance
Fisheries Allocation	488,436	612,958	124,522
Fisheries Policy	1,007,929	1,283,605	275,676
Aquaculture Allocation	502,651	694,465	191,714
Aquaculture Policy	93,871	101,000	7,129
Maori Fisheries Act Review	54,350	121,912	67,562
Governance Services	639,315	663,664	24,349
Management Services/Relationships	1,830,690	1,913,630	82,940
TOTAL	4,617,241	5,391,134	773,893

Please note:

The figures shown in the tables above have not been audited.

Aquaculture funding from MPI was showing \$795k in the final annual plan sent to lwi. This amount was subsequently changed to \$770k. Year end results show that aquaculture came in under plan by \$173k which will be refunded to MPI.

Financial performance against plan



Comments on quarter four variances

Fisheries Allocation – budget was set aside for lwi to participate in mediation. This was not taken up.

Fisheries Policy – on target this quarter.

Aquaculture Allocation – MPI's focus for the past few months has been diverted to updating the Minister's aquaculture strategy.

Aquaculture Policy – on target this quarter.

Maori Fisheries Act Review – progress has halted, however this is discussed whenever we get the opportunity with government officials.

Governance Services - since July, the board have had a vacancy for an alternate director. Te Ohu will look to fill this position in the new year. In addition, meeting and travel costs have not been as high as budgeted.

Management Services/Relationships -

communications have been looking at options to provide short video communications. In addition, episode on Ocean bounty was filmed during the quarter.

Te ika a Māui - Q4





Te waka o Māui - Q4



We continue to be engaged with Te Waka a Maui MIOs regarding the development of an lwi-led project for PAU7, with the support of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). We also provided a response to FNZ in support of the PAU7 Fisheries Plan, given this is a key management measure that will support a broader initiative to address the depletion of the PAU7 fishery.



We filed legal proceedings against the Minister's decision to increase the TACC in SKI7, as the implementation of that decision would trigger 28N rights in the fishery. We subsequently gained an interim order to prevent the proposed TACC increase.





We continue to engage with FNZ around options to appropriately protect Hector's and Māui dolphins while enabling utilisation and protecting Māori fishing rights.



We continue to engage on matters concerning sea lions. We responded to the Squid Trawl Operational Plan (SQU6T Operational Plan) and made clear our concerns about our perception of a mentality within the Government and eNGO's to incrementally restrict access to the squid fishery despite a lack of evidence of there being a risk to the long term viability of sea lions.

Operational performance against Annual Plan 2018/19

The following summarises what Te Ohu Kaimoana worked on during Q3 in each of the highlighted areas.

Fisheries allocation



Objective 01

Assist Iwi gain/retain MIO status and transfer population-based assets where relevant by 30 September 2019; and

Assist iwi to transition their Post Settlement Governance Entity to a new MIO where required.

- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama had placed the process of establishing a MIO for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) on hold at least until after their AGM processes are carried out. Their AGM was held in September. We will resume discussions with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama in the 2019-20 financial year.
- Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau is considering a project plan to assist with their progress towards establishing a MIO for Te Whānau-ā-Apanui. We will continue to work with Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau on this matter in the 2019-20 financial year.



To allocate and transfer remaining settlement assets

- Wellington lwi continue to be engaged in processes to resolve their coastline dispute.
- We have continued to work with Manawatū lwi to develop a process for resolving their coastline dispute.
- We have worked with Iwi in in Northern Taranaki to develop a process for resolving their coastline dispute.



Facilitate agreements using statutory processes under the Act (s 181 and 182) where required:

 We continue to try to avoid resorting to use of the statutory processes provided for in section 182 of the Act. Where coastline disputes exist, we are working closely with the relevant lwi to develop processes to resolve those disputes.

Fisheries allocation



Objective O4

Make ACE available to iwi who have not received their settlement assets

- Completed the April 2018 ACE Round in accordance with the process conducted in previous years.
 Allocated ACE to lwi where agreements were set.
 Carried out a tender for disputed ACE with the revenue of such sales held in Funds on Trust until final settlement has been reached.
- Commenced ACE Rounds process for the October 2019 fishing year by sending Pānui 1 and deeds to lwi for agreement.
- Piloted a workshop that will assist MIOs to build institutional knowledge about the fisheries settlement and ACE Round processes.



Allocate and transfer funds on trust

 An ongoing piece of work is the continuous review of funds held on trust and the status of disputes. It was not possible to facilitate agreements between lwi during the fourth quarter.



MIO and Te Ohu Kaimoana compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 We continue to be engaged with two MIOs for which issues of compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 have arisen.

Fisheries policy - management settings



Objective 01

Improve managing and reporting the overall catch

- The roll out of electronic and geospatial position reporting continues with industry bodies being the primary source of engagement. Our attendance at the Implementation Advisory Group (the stakeholder advisory body) has continued.
- We have focussed on specific fisheries as a way of improving management outcomes. These include hoki, east coast tarakihi, orange roughy 7A, and PAU7. We are continuing to be actively involved in designing endurable solutions to what are complex problems, with a focus on collaboration within and across sectors. In some instances, this involves participating in Fisheries New Zealand (FNZ) processes, while in others it involves working directly with participants in the fisheries.

Objective O2

Develop efficient policy tools for fisheries management

- The 28N right working group supported by Te Ohu Kaimoana has developed a package setting out a possible way forward for discussion with entities with substantial s28N holdings. It is understood a report is being constructed by the working group to MPI/FNZ.
- The Deemed values working group supported by Te Ohu Kaimoana provided a report to MPI/FNZ in September to review the operation of the deemed values regime.

Fisheries policy - fish stock management



Objective OB

Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

We developed a comprehensive response to FNZ's review of sustainability measures for the fishing year beginning 1 October 2019. The response was shaped by the collective aspirations and views expressed by Iwi at several targeted hui about the stocks under review, including kina, hoki, pāua in the Chatham Islands and tarakihi. We were pleased with the engagement and participation of Iwi at these targeted hui.

Fisheries policy - fish stock management





Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

- We filed legal proceedings against the Minister's decision to increase the TACC in SKI7, as the implementation of that decision would trigger 28N rights in the fishery. We subsequently gained an interim order to prevent the proposed TACC increase.
- We continue to be engaged with Te Waka a Maui MIOs regarding the development of an Iwi-led project for PAU7, with the support of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). We also provided a response to FNZ in support of the PAU7 Fisheries Plan, given this is a key management measure that will support a broader initiative to address the depletion of the PAU7 fishery.
- We have been actively engaged with SREs on a range of fisheries management issues, including attendance of the Commercial Fisheries Forum, as well as Deepwater Group and Seafood New Zealand Board meetings.

Fisheries policy - managing effects of fishing





Develop efficient mechanisms to manage effects of fishing while ensuring Māori fishing interests are protected

- We continue to engage on matters concerning sea lions. We responded to the Squid Trawl Operational Plan (SQU6T Operational Plan) and made clear our concerns about our perception of a mentality within the Government and eNGO's to incrementally restrict access to the squid fishery despite a lack of evidence of there being a risk to the long term viability of sea lions.
- We continue to engage with FNZ around options to appropriately protect Hector's and Māui dolphins while enabling utilisation and protecting Māori fishing rights.
- The release of the Southern Seabirds Working Group's seabird strategy has continued to be delayed as FNZ's focus throughout the quarter was predominantly on consultation for the Threat Management Plan for Hector's and Māui Dolphins and the Sustainability Rounds.

Fisheries policy - managing effects of fishing



Objective 05

Continue ensuring sustainability in fisheries while ensuring Māori fishing interests are protected

- In August we participated in the New Zealand delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference which is negotiating a legally binding instrument – or Treaty – on management of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), held at the United Nations in New York. The instrument being negotiated is not intended to undermine existing arrangements in the high seas. However, it is unclear what this will mean in practical terms and given lwi have fishing interests in high seas areas, our aim is to ensure the instrument does not have unintended adverse effects on Māori interests. Importantly, at the BBNJ negotiations it was agreed that traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities should have equivalent status to science.
- We lodged our final response to the Department of Conservation on their discussion paper Te Koiroa o te Koiora – Biodiversity Strategy.



Manage effects on Māori fisheries: Protect Māori Fishing Rights from access threats

- Representatives from various lwi attended a hui convened for the purpose of discussing the current Rangaitāhua / Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary impasse and navigating a way forward. Iwi were provided with a background on the history to date, engagements had with Government representatives, and to present and discuss our view and proposed strategy. Iwi representatives and the Board of Te Ohu Kaimoana then workshopped the strategy and potential options moving forward. Feedback from Iwi provided us with a clear set of key principles and parameters that will continue to underpin our position.
- We have re-engaged with FNZ on the Motuere Ihupuku/Campbell Island Marine Reserves review. We do not agree with the recommendation to extend the reserve and are opening discussions to implement customary tools that acknowledge the value of the area while ensuring the continuation of development rights.

Fisheries policy - managing effects of fishing





Manage effects on Māori fisheries: Protect Māori Fishing Rights from access threats

We appeared alongside
Ngaa Raurau and Ngāti
Ruanui during September
in regard to TransTasman
Resources' appeal to mine
ironsand in the South
Taranaki Bight at the Court
of Appeal in Wellington

- A Ministerial Advisory Committee has been appointed to help shape the Government's response to the conservation and fisheries related proposals in the Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan. We are providing support to the four Tangata Whenua representatives included on the Committee.
- In July a hearing in the matter of Attorney-General v Trustees of the Motiti Rohe Moana Trust & Ors was held at the Court of Appeal in Wellington. We have maintained an active interest in this proceeding as it seeks to clarify what role, if any, regional councils are to play in managing the effects of fishing on biodiversity. We are not a party to the proceedings, although our view aligns with that advanced by the Fishing Industry which is that all such effects should be managed under the Fisheries Act 1996. We await the Court's decision.
- In September an appeal in the matter of Trans-Tasman Resource's application to mine ironsand in the South Taranaki Bight was held at the Court of Appeal in Wellington. We are a cross-appellant in those proceedings and were represented in the Court of Appeal by Richard Fowler QC — jointly with Ngaa Rauru and Ngāti Ruanui — and Horiana Irwin-Easthope. We await the Court's decision.
- We have had ongoing discussions concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with Aotearoa's negotiators – MFAT, DOC and MPI. We have made clear our aspirations for the development of a Global Biodiversity Framework for Post 2020 (when the existing CBD is due to expire).
- We met with the Natural Resource Sector Directors (and other key staff) from MPI, MFE and DOC to discuss our shared aspirations for marine management in Aotearoa. We aim to identify potential mutual outcomes and outcome-based priorities and principles that could be further developed and possibly form the basis of joint work.

Fisheries policy - managing effects of fishing



Objective 06

Manage effects on Māori fisheries: Protect Māori Fishing Rights from access threats

- We provided a response in support of the lwi Chairs Forum's submission to the Maritime Transport Act Amendment Bill. We urged the Select Committee to ensure the amendments do not loosen the current agreements placed on companies operating offshore facilities. We also recommended offshore operators be held liable for any damage incurred to the environment.
- We submitted to the Environment Select Committee on the Zero Carbon Bill. Our response highlighted the importance of a partnership approach that allows lwi/Māori to co-design a pathway towards a climate resilient Aotearoa. We then presented our response to the Environmental Select Committee in September.

Fisheries policy - customary fishing





Ensure efficient, balanced and current management of customary fishing rights

- We have begun to progress a review of the of the Customary Fishing Framework by attending customary forum hui to gain insights from Iwi on the problems and opportunities they are experiencing as they implement the customary fisheries regime and where they see Te Ohu Kaimoana could best assist in their aspirations. We plan to develop a report on our findings, which we will look to workshop with Iwi early next year. We have already received insightful feedback from both the Te Taihauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Mai i ngā kuri a Whārei ki Tihirau Fisheries Forum and are looking to attend other forums before the end of the year.
- The rebuild of the IkaNet system is complete and we are working with users to improve functionality as well as to develop a monitoring platform. We are continuing to work with MIOs to assist with implementation and training of kaitiaki.



Objective O 1

Facilitate discussions between Iwi Aquaculture Organisations (IAOs) on the allocation of settlement assets, and discussions between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying further settlement obligations in the Northland region

- In late 2017, the Northland regional council received two applications for spat-catching off 90-mile beach. We continue to work with FNZ/MPI to determine whether it is feasible to forecast and value the settlement obligations the Crown will owe if these applications are granted. No forecast of farming of mussel spat in this region was included in the 2014 New Space settlement forecasts and there are no existing spat-catching farms in this region to assess expected performance.
- We assisted Northland lwi to develop agreement on an allocation methodology for the new space aquaculture settlement assets we held on their behalf.
- An amendment to the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 is necessary to enable allocation of the remaining aquaculture settlement assets we hold on behalf of Northland Iwi.

Objective 02

Facilitate discussions between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying settlement obligations in the Waikato (West) region, and discussions between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets

The Waikato Regional Council has received applications for spat-catching off the western coast of Waikato and in Aotea Harbour. We continue to work with MPI to determine whether it is feasible to forecast and value the settlement obligations the Crown will owe if these applications are granted.



Facilitate discussions between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets, and discussions between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying settlement obligations in the Bay of Plenty region

An amendment to the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 is necessary to enable allocation of the precommencement space aquaculture settlement assets we hold on behalf of Bay of Plenty Iwi. We continue to work with Bay of Plenty Iwi to develop an allocation methodology so that the assets may be allocated immediately upon enactment of our proposed amendments to the Act.



Objective OB

Facilitate discussions between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets, and discussions between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying settlement obligations in the Bay of Plenty region

- We continue to facilitate engagement between Bay of Plenty Iwi and the Crown, about the new space obligations owed to Iwi. Iwi have expressed an interest in taking some of the new space settlement obligations owed to them in the form of authorisations to develop space and we are working with Iwi to agree appropriate sites for investigation.
- The deadline to enter into a New Space agreement for the Bay of Plenty region has passed and MPI officials are preparing all necessary document to facilitate an extension of that deadline.



Facilitate discussions between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets in the Wellington region

 Due to competing priorities, no work was undertaken on this matter in the fourth quarter.
 Work will resume on this matter in the 2019-20 financial year.



Facilitate the allocation of settlement authorisations to jointly owned iwi companies in the Tasman region

• We continue to support Maara Moana in its efforts to rectify the line-layout issues that were identified in March 2019.





Facilitate discussions between iwi on the form of additional settlement assets created in the Marlborough region

We have supported the Iwi Working Group to prepare a document package for the benefit and consideration of all Marlborough IAOs, that outlines the proposal developed by the Iwi Working Group and New Zealand King Salmon in response to the Panel's recommendations on the proposal that the Minister of Fisheries use his powers under section 360A of the Resource Management Act 1991 to alter the Marlborough Sounds Resource Management Plan to allow the relocation of particular salmon farms in the Marlborough Sounds.



Facilitate the allocation of settlement assets to IAOs derived from the Canterbury regional new space settlement In March 2019 Environment Canterbury transferred the two authorisations to develop aquaculture space in Lucas Bay, Akaroa Harbour to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu in accordance with the Agreement allocating the Canterbury New Space regional aquaculture settlement assets.



Facilitate discussions between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying settlement obligations in the Southland region, and discussions between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets

 The deadline to enter into a New Space agreement for the Southland region has been extended to 30 May 2020. This is to enable further investigations for suitable water space to be taken off the coast of Rakiura.



Objective OS

Assist IAOs and the Crown to agree the value and form of additional new space settlement assets where applicable

- Work on the review of the Minister's New Space plan stalled over quarter four, as MPI officials were heavily focused on the development of the government's Aquaculture Strategy. Work will resume on the review in quarter one of the 2019-20 financial year.
- We continue to work with MPI officials to resolve whether it is feasible to forecast and value the settlement obligations the Crown will owe if applications for spat-catching off either 90-mile Beach or the West Coast are approved. In both these situations there is no previous experience of farming mussel spat off these coasts to be able to sensibly assess performance to assist valuation at present.



Review the Minister's New Space Plan for aquaculture

As mentioned, work on the review of the Minister's New Space plan stalled over quarter four as MPI officials were heavily focused on the development of the government's Aquaculture Strategy. Work will resume on the review in quarter one of the 2019-20 financial year.



Assist Iwi to transition their PSGE to a new IAO where required

We were not required to assist Iwi to transition their MIO/IAO status to a new entity during the fourth quarter.



Objective 12

Meet statutory requirements

 In accordance with our Funding Agreement with the Minister for Fisheries, we provided a report to the Ministry for Primary Industries outlining our activities undertaken in the third quarter.



Maintain relationship with MPI officials

 We meet regularly, and work collaboratively, with MPI officials within the Aquaculture Unit in Fisheries New Zealand.

Aquaculture - policy





Protect the interests of iwi in aquaculture by collaborating with lwi, the aquaculture industry and government to identify and address any threats to aquaculture

- A working group has been established to review the 2011 GLM9 Management Plan and its associated operations, including the code of conduct to apply to any spat harvesting on Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē. Te Hiku Iwi and the local community have expressed dissatisfaction with the current harvesting practises undertaken on the beach. The working group consists of representatives from each of the Te Hiku Iwi, Aquaculture New Zealand, the Marine Farmers Association, the spat harvesting community and GLM9 quota owners.
- We have participated in an MPI convened workshop focused on the development of a policy framework to guide open ocean aquaculture development. The working group includes representatives of local government, Aquaculture New Zealand, Iwi, the aquaculture industry and research organisations.

Aquaculture - policy



Objective O 1

Protect the interests of iwi in aquaculture by collaborating with lwi, the aquaculture industry and government to identify and address any threats to aquaculture

- We contributed to the development of the government's Aquaculture Strategy. The strategy sets an ambitious goal of the New Zealand aquaculture industry reaching \$3 billion in annual sales by 2035 (up from a current \$600 million).
- We have continued to participate on the board of Aquaculture New Zealand, allowing us to ensure that any proposals put forward by Aquaculture New Zealand have a positive impact on the aquaculture settlement and IAOs aquaculture interests.



Amend the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 After considerable delays, officials have now undertaken to progress our proposal to amend the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004. We have assisted officials with the preparation of a briefing to the Minister, as well as with the drafting of a consultation document.

Maori Fisheries Act 2004 review implementation



Progress of the legislative changes continues to be stalled at the political level.

Governance and management services



We have begun the process of reviewing Te Ohu Kaimoana's organisational policies. The goal is to have this completed by March 2020.

HR and infrastructure



Te Aomihia Walker (Ngāti Porou, Rongowhaata) joined Te Ohu Kaimoana as a Tai Pari (Policy Analyst) in July 2019.

Prior to joining Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Aomihia worked as a statistical analyst at StatsNZ. She worked across various teams and has extensive experience in working with a variety of data users and technicians across multiple sectors, both nationally and internationally.

She is passionate about supporting the aspirations of whānau, hapū and iwi to achieve their collective vision of political, social, cultural, environmental and economic self-determination. Te Aomihia will be working on fisheries allocation, customary fishing, fisheries management and policy.

She holds a Bachelor of Science majoring in Marine Biology and Statistics (Victoria University of Wellington), and a Diploma in Te Pinakitanga o te Reo Kairangi (Te Wananga o Aotearoa).



Prior to joining Te Ohu Kaimoana, Tai worked as the Chief Executive of Hineuru Iwi Trust. Tai is also a Teaching Fellow at Victoria University of Wellington and has taught the law of ethics, Māori land law and statutory interpretation as an Adjunct Lecturer at Victoria University's law school. Tai is a graduate of Te Panekiretanga o te Reo.

Tai moved into the role following the departure of Horiana Irwin Easthope. Horiana no longer had capacity for the General Counsel role alongside being the Managing Director of Whāia Legal (with Director Maia Wikaira and Special Counsel Mihiarangi Piripi) and raising her son Rōpata with husband Scott. We thank Horiana for all her hard work and dedication and look forward to working with her in the kaupapa Māori space.





Communications



Provide regular quarterly updates to lwi and other stakeholders on the work of Te Ohu Kaimoana and subsidiaries

We published and sent our third quarterly report to lwi in July. You can find this and all previous quarterly reports on our website (www.teohu.maori.nz) under 'Pānui' / 'Governance reporting' sections — or by clicking here.

We're always keen to improve our communications for our people, so if you have any feedback – please let us know.

Build and maintain effective relationships with Iwi and other stakeholders

The fourth quarter had several large challenges arise for Māori rights and interests in fisheries. Māori on the West Coast of the North Island and the East Coast of the South Island face drastic potential impacts from area closures under the Department of Conservation and Fisheries New Zealand's Hector's and Māui Threat Management Plan.

Following a meeting in Taranaki with Iwi representatives and Māori (and non-Māori fishers), Te Ohu Kaimoana commissioned an episode of Ocean Bounty, along with Fisheries Inshore New Zealand to tell the stories of those affected in Te Ika a Māui. This was also supported by videos on social media through Ocean Bounty and Seafood New Zealand.

Another issue in the quarter with large potential ramifications for Māori interests was the Minister's decision on Tarakihi. Te Ohu Kaimoana, Fisheries Inshore New Zealand and Southern Inshore Fisheries joint management and rebuild plan was included as an option in Fisheries New Zealand's consultation and was adopted as the preferred option for the October Sustainability Round. This was a huge success.







Above: Curly Brown (top), Leon Lawrence (centre) and Ali Brooks (above) are three of our Māori fishermen facing career ending consequences under the current options proposed by the Government for Hector's and Māui Dolphins. You can watch our Ocean Bounty episode by clicking their images or by clicking the banner below.



Communications



Our second lwi satisfaction survey was sent to Mandated lwi Organisations and Asset Holding Companies in July. The full results from this survey will be included in this year's annual report, but some of the key findings were:

- Satisfaction with Te Ohu Kaimoana's performance was moderately high (68%) and remained relatively steady compared to 2018.
- Knowledge about Te Ohu Kaimoana and their role remained high (92%) and a clear majority still feel their current role and future role is important for their organisation (81% each).
- Better communication and integrating/respecting Māori values and people were yet again the two main areas respondents mentioned when asked where Te Ohu Kaimoana could improve.
- A vast majority still believe Te Ohu Kaimoana represent lwi when responding to the government (87%) and protects the interests of lwi (83%).

During Q4 we sent 13 panui to lwi covering the announcement of Ranigimarie Hunia as our new Chair, the announcement of Te Ohu Kaimoana's new Directors, the October 2019/20 Sustainability Round, the Q3 report, the Zero Carbon Bill, Te Koiroa o Te Koiora, the lwi satisfaction survey, the Hector's and Māui Threat Management Plan, the SQU6T (Squid) Operational Plan, the hui between lwi and Sealord regarding the hoki fishery and the lwi workshop on the proposed Rangitāhua / Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary.

Promote good relationships through industry and government

We attended a closed Wellington fishers meeting regarding the Hector's and Māui Threat Management Planin July and voiced our questions and concerns about the status of options consulted on by the Government and the key drivers behind the consultation document.

We met with Labour MP Kiritapu Allan in late July to discuss the potential impact of options proposed by Hon Stuart Nash for the tarakihi fishery on the East Coast. The meeting was very positive, and Mrs Allan extended an open invitation to korero with her on any future issues.

Promote Te Ohu Kaimoana as a source of expert advice and information

We issued two media releases during Q4, announcing Rangimarie Hunia as our new chair, and to advise of our joint rebuild and management plan for tarakihi. This resulted in Rangimarie's first interview as Chair through Claudette Hauiti on Radio Waatea. In addition to the request for an interview with Rangimarie, we had five other media enquiries during Q4:

- LegaSea's attack on the QMS from Radio Waatea
- Hector's and Māui Threat Management Plan -Radio New Zealand
- Spat collection on 90 Mile Beach Te Ao with Moana – Māori Television



- Ocean acidification Radio New Zealand
- The Government's \$3b aquaculture announcement
 1 News



Communications



We had 5,684 users to our website in Q4, who visited the site 7,188 times and viewed 14,500 pages collectively. The most popular content for visitors was the appointment of Rangimarie as Chair, followed by the 'our people' and 'about us' sections.

Comply with reporting responsibilities outlined within the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 by publishing an annual plan and annual report within the appropriate timeframes

At the time of writing this report, our annual plan has been approved by the Board and finalised for distribution to lwi and is expected to be sent in the week of 18 November.

Our annual report is well underway and is tracking well for distribution in December. We are again working with Fly – an Auckland based kaupapa Māori design agency and photographer Erica Sinclair.

Last year's annual report was a finalist at the Designers Institute of New Zealand Best Design Awards on 4 October, in the Ngā Aho Best Award category. Ngā Aho also recognises the collaborative practice of 'co-design', requiring an effective and measurable engagement between designers and clients, as best practice when working within and between cultures.

Host a successful Hui-a-Tau and Māori Fisheries Conference

Next year's Māori Fisheries Conference will be held on Wednesday 25 March, with the Te Ohu Kaimoana and Te Wai Māori Fisheries Workshop being held the day prior on Tuesday 24 March, and the Te Ohu Kai Moana Group hui-ā-tau / Annual General Meeting on Thursday 26 March. The theme of next year's conference will be 'The Sustenance of Māori Identity'.

Support internal culture and capability

We ran our first annual survey across the management group at Te Ohu Kaimoana in order to see how we can best support our staff and improve our performance.

We continue to provide in-house design services and assistance for staff attending hui around the motu and overseas. We've recently acquired a camera and microphone equipment with the aim to provide more engaging communications for lwi and Māori.

Grow the awareness and influence of Te Ohu Kaimoana

During Q4 we attended Cawthron's Open Ocean Aquaculture Symposium where our CE Dion Tuuta presented on opportunities for Māori in regard to open aquaculture, and the Seafood New Zealand Conference where Dion presented on the protection of Māori rights.

During the quarter we reached 91,021 people with our messaging on social media, with 4,618 of those engaging with our content and gained 233 new followers.

Communications in 2018/19 FY



279,524



IS HOW MANY PEOPLE SAW OUR MESSAGING ON SOCIAL MEDIA

6%



IS THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN AOTEAROA WE REACHED

51,162



OF THOSE PEOPLE COMMENTED ON, SHARED OR LIKED OUR CONTENT

12,271



PEOPLE VISITED OUR WEBSITE

15,741



THIS MANY TIMES

Te Ohu Kaimoana

